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## Korea, Republic of

## Citrus

## Semi Annual

## 2005

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**Report Highlights:**

Income from citrus production in Korea is expected to set a record in My 2004/05 with gross receipts in excess of \$600 million. Effective campaigns to reduce overproduction and improve quality of fruit entering marketing channels are cited as the driving factors behind the improved profitability. Korean demand for U.S. oranges reportedly outpaced supply after Korean authorities lifted a temporary import suspension resulting from detections of a plant pest in several shipments of U.S. oranges. Limited quantities of Spanish oranges entered Korea for the first time in 2005 under a pre-clearance program.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Semi-Annual Report  
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## Citrus Situation

### Local Citrus Situation

The 2004/05 citrus crop, including late varieties and greenhouse production, is estimated at 593,000 metric tons (MT), a 4 percent decrease from the previous season. The decline is largely in response to successful efforts to reduce citrus production area from 24,560 hectares (HA) to 22,048 HA. The 2004/05 year is expected to be the record high-income year for Jeju citrus farmers since citrus has been produced in Jeju with gross income anticipated to exceed 600 billion won (approximately 600 million dollars). The record income level reflects strong prices resulting from reduced production, sweeter fruit owing to the favorable weather condition, and expansion of the citrus marketing order nationwide. Efforts made by the Jeju government and producer groups to enhance the quality of citrus by preventing low quality fruit from being released into the market are cited as the driving factor behind the record income level.

In 2005, citrus production is projected to decrease slightly from the previous season. Cold weather during the winter and spring resulted in delayed flowering, which will in turn lead to smaller fruit. Expectations that the summer will be hotter than usual could signal that fruit from the 2005 harvest will have higher than average sugar content. Forecasts for sweet fruit and reduced production are raising the expectations of Jeju farmers for a third consecutive year of profitability. Continued efforts to reduce citrus production area and thin the trees in the remaining area appear to have resulted in control of the over-production which reduced profitability in past years. The Jeju government considers efforts to stabilize production completed and will embark on a project to further improve the production of high quality fruit in 2005. Efforts will focus on quality improvement and marketing innovation. For this, the Jeju government initiated several new projects including 1) extensive tree thinning on 4,000 HA, 2) expansion of production of late-variety citrus and replacement of old trees with new varieties, 3) replacement of small packing houses with automated large-scale packing houses, 4) support for citrus exports and North Korea aid. Jeju plans to reduce the number of packing houses from 734 in 2004 to 45 large-scale facilities by 2010 for effective quality control of fruit being released into the commercial market.

MY 2004/05 was the second year for the marketing order program during which it expanded nationwide. The marketing order in 2004 has effectively prohibited low quality fruit from entering commercial markets, which in turn shored up market prices. As of March 16, 2005, 450 violations of the marketing order rules were detected, a 25 percent decrease from last year. Fines or warnings were levied depending on the nature of the violations. The Jeju government is not sure whether the marketing order program will continue in 2005/06 or not since it can only be activated when total citrus production exceeds 580,000 MT. The Jeju government expects that lower production in MY 2005/06 will result in suspension of marketing order activities. After June or July when a more accurate production forecast is available, Jeju will determine whether they will submit a request for the marketing order to the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF). Then, MAF will make the final decision on the marketing order.

Although the marketing order may become inactive in 2005/06, Jeju will continue to have the check-off program. The program size will be the same as in previous years, generating two billion won (approximately two million dollars) with half of the funds from the central government and half from farmers. Farmer funds will be collected through a check-off fee of 0.5 percent assessed on all fruit sold through auctions. The funds will be used to support public relations, advertising, and fruit sorting programs. Jeju attempted to mandate the check-off program in 2004 to avoid the "free rider" problem but was not successful.

Jeju producer groups are focusing on producing branded, premium citrus which returns three to four times higher margins than regular citrus to farmers. Although production of such premium citrus is less than five percent of total citrus, the positive consumer response and profits indicate the product is competing successfully with other fruits and imported oranges. Producer group leaders continue to emphasize and educate citrus farmers that quality is the most important factor in the market and to encourage them to produce quality fruit for higher margins.

In 2005, greenhouse Unshu orange production area is expected to decrease to 410 HA, from 430 HA in 2004. Reduced greenhouse production reflects high operating costs for controlling the temperature in the houses and a trend toward shifting greenhouse production shift to other crops for more profit. The trend is expected to continue in coming years. Total greenhouse production in 2005 is estimated at 24,200 MT; a seven percent decline from the previous year.

## Imports

Imports of oranges from Tulare and Fresno counties in California resumed in mid-December, 2004. As of April 26, calendar year (CY) 2005 fresh orange imports reached 83,746 MT with all imports originating from the United States and Spain. Thus far in 2005, orange imports are down 36 percent compared to the same period last year. Despite favorable market conditions including strengthening of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar and growing demand, continued findings of *Septoria citri* in U.S. oranges caused Korean importers to exercise caution in expanding imports. Spanish oranges first entered Korea in February, 2005. However, the mandatory preclearance program for Spanish oranges limited the amounts available for import. Accordingly, the market share of Spanish oranges remains relatively small. Korean quarantine authorities traveled to Spain to pre-clear 1,750 MT of which 1,184 MT have entered Korea as of April 26. In addition to the limited availability of pre-cleared Spanish oranges, the prices and quality reportedly did not meet market expectations in Korea. It is expected that U.S. oranges will continue to dominate the Korean market.

Despite media reporting on the findings of *Septoria citri* in U.S. shipments, Korean consumers recognize it is a plant disease and has no bearing on human health. Accordingly, Korean consumers have not changed consumption patterns of U.S. oranges. Importers report that they are having difficulty satisfying market demand for U.S. oranges due to low availability of quality fruit from California as a result of the heavy rainfall that California received during the production season.

In 2005/06, orange imports from the United States may recover to levels prior to the temporary import suspension imposed on counties of Tulare and Fresno if California successfully controls the presence of *Septoria citri* in shipments to Korea. However, there has been growing criticism from Jeju citrus producers of the Korean government's decision to resume imports from Tulare and Fresno counties. Jeju authorities recently requested that MAF reinstate the suspension of orange imports from the United States.

In-quota and out-of-quota tariffs for fresh oranges were equalized at 50 percent in 2004. The 50 percent tariff will continue to be imposed on fresh orange imports until the Doha Development Agenda discussion concludes. In 2005, quota quantities and in-quota tariff rates for other citrus remain at the 2004 levels of 2,097 MT and 50 percent, respectively. The out-of-quota tariff on other citrus is 144 percent in 2005.

## Exports

In MY 2004/05, Jeju's citrus exports reached 5,800 MT. Strong domestic demand and higher margins in local markets caused exports to fall short of the initial export goal of 12,000 MT. Greenhouse citrus exports in CY 2004 amounted to only 50 MT.

In MY 2005/06, Jeju authorities set an export goal of 1,000 MT of Unshu oranges. Most Unshu orange exports are destined for Canada, Russia, and South East Asian countries. The Jeju government believes that Jeju needs to develop export markets as a long-term strategy. However, strong local market prices and lack of an effective export system hamper export prospects. In 2005/06, the Jeju government plans to spend 600 million won (approximately 600,000 dollars) to improve the efficacy of the Jeju export system and support marketing and promotion in foreign countries.

Exports of Jeju citrus to the United States are prohibited due to the presence of citrus canker in Jeju groves.

## Competitors

In CY 2004, no orange imports were recorded from countries other than the United States and Spain as of April 26. Spain entered the Korean orange market in February 2005 but imports totaled less than 2,000 MT this season. In CY 2004, orange imports from countries other than the United States accounted for four percent of the market (mostly from South Africa). Imports from Australia and New Zealand were minimal. Distributors and retailers of product from other countries, including Spain, struggle to overcome the strong recognition and demand in the Korean market for U.S. oranges. In CY 2005, imports from other producers are expected to threaten the market share of U.S. oranges unless the *Septoria citri* situation gets worse. (See "Import")

Phytosanitary related discussions between Korea and countries such as Argentina, Egypt and others are still pending to establish protocols for citrus imports. However, it is not expected that those phytosanitary discussions will be completed in the near future.

## Phytosanitary Issues

In December, 2005, the National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) lifted a temporary suspension of orange exports from the California counties of Tulare and Fresno imposed on April 27, 2004, due to detections of *Septoria citri* in shipments from those counties. NPQS allowed imports of oranges from those two counties under new phytosanitary requirements with phytosanitary certificates issued on December 16, 2005 or after. (See "Import")

NPQS applies a 100 percent fumigation policy for imported California oranges due to red scale.

APHIS and NPQS have been continuously engaged in discussions to address problems associated with findings of citrus canker in December 2002 and the ensuing impact on Korea's export program.

## FOJC Market Situation

In 2005, the overall domestic juice market is projected to increase slightly relative to 2004 based on expectations of an economic recovery. Health conscious Korean consumers' demand for orange juice (OJ) made from Jeju Unshu oranges (mandarin juice) and for the premium "not from concentrate" (NFC) product by keeps increasing while demand for diluted OJ with low fruit juice content is shrinking. Although the market share of NFC product remains relatively small, the NFC market continues to increase and is expected to expand by 10 percent in 2005 compared. Aside from NFC and Jeju mandarin juice, additional demand is emerging for drinks that are nutrient enriched, such as vitamin C drinks, and green tea drinks. Building on the success of Jeju mandarin juice, in 2005 Jeju producers introduced a "non-chemical" Jeju mandarin juice made of fresh mandarins and not from concentrate. Although the volume is not significant at the moment, Jeju plans to increase production of the "non-chemical" juice in conjunction with its intention to expand environmentally friendly agriculture.

In 2005, domestic processors are projecting that demand for OJ will increase slightly in line with optimistic expectations for the Korean economic situation in 2005.

In MY 2004/05, 100,517 MT of citrus were processed for mandarin juice. 47,357 MT of citrus were processed at two plants operated by the Jeju Province Development Corporation while the remainder was processed at plants operated by private companies. The Jeju provincial government initially planned to divert 120,000 MT of citrus for processing. However, due to low availability of fruit for juice, the total amount of fruit processed for juice has been much lower than capacity and market demand. As a result, the Jeju Province Development Corporation and private companies were unable to supply the quantities of mandarin juice contracted for export to Japan.

In MY 2005/06, less citrus could potentially be processed based upon forecasts that total citrus production will be lower than 2004/05. Owing to strong market prices of citrus, farmers may not want to sell citrus at lower prices for processing, which means that total juice production may not meet the strong demand for mandarin juice.

In MY 2004/05, Brazilian FOJC still dominates the Korean juice market with a 75 percent market share. Brazil share of the market increase one percent from the previous year based on strong price competitiveness against U.S. origin OJ.

Korea's OJ exports are not significant. In MY 2004/05, however, OJ exports are expected to increase due to exports to Japan. It is expected that Korean OJ exports will increase if demand in Asian markets, including Japan and China, continues to grow.

## PS&amp;D

## PS&amp;D for Tangerines

## PSD Table

Country	Korea, Republic of						
Commodity	Tangerines, Fresh						(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	10-2002			10-2003		10-2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	25153	25153	24528	24528	21700	21920	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	23644	23644	23056	23056	20398	20645	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	29555	29555	28820	28820	25497	25756	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	8175	8175	7966	7966	7053	7124	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	37730	37730	36786	36786	32550	32880	(1000 TREES)
Production	690	690	630	630	620	593	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	690	690	630	630	620	593	(1000 MT)
Exports	9	9	9	8	9	6	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	569	569	502	502	491	487	(1000 MT)
Processing	112	112	119	120	120	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	690	690	630	630	620	593	(1000 MT)

## PS&amp;D for Oranges

## PSD Table

Country Commodity	Korea, Republic of Oranges, Fresh						UOM
	(HECTARES)	(1000 TREES)	(1000 MT)				
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	10-2002		10-2003		10-2004	MM/YYYY	
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 TREES)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Imports	144	144	160	155	50	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	144	144	160	155	50	100	(1000 MT)
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	144	144	160	155	50	100	(1000 MT)
Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	144	144	160	155	50	100	(1000 MT)



PS&amp;D for FOJC

**PSD Table**

Country	Korea, Republic of						65 Degrees Brix
Commodity	Orange Juice						(MT)
	2002	Revised	2003	Estimate	2004	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official	Estimate [DA Official]	USDA Official	Estimate [DA Official]	USDA Official	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin	10-2002		10-2003		10-2004		MM/YYYY
Deliv. To Processors	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	2911	2911	3299	3299	2516	2857	(MT)
Production	7843	7843	9571	9600	9600	8041	(MT)
Imports	48622	48622	32412	38520	35000	40000	(MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	59376	59376	45282	51419	47116	50898	(MT)
Exports	43	43	133	145	150	200	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	56034	56034	42633	48417	44349	47870	(MT)
Ending Stocks	3299	3299	2516	2857	2617	2828	(MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	59376	59376	45282	51419	47116	50898	(MT)

**Production****Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/**

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
1996	25,802	480,000	36,055	607,900
1997	25,781	693,200	36,050	400,862
1998	25,860	543,980	36,212	515,800
1999	25,823	638,740	36,073	325,709
2000	25,796	563,341	36,590	370,811
2001	25,408	646,023	36,580	361,667
2002	25,207	788,679	35,078	316,494
2003	24,560	631,929	33,957	459,700
2004 2/	22,048	593,000	31,233	613,800
2005 2/	22,000	590,000	31,233	N/A

1/ Calendar year basis including greenhouse

2/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government &amp; Korea Rural Economic Institute

**Korea: Citrus Utilization**

(Unit: MT)

Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
1998	543,980	512,586	5,012	26,382
1999	638,740	567,041	33,142	38,557 2/
2000	563,430	502,838	26,526	33,124
2001	646,023	527,326	47,445	71,252 3/
2002	788,679	531,081	112,359	145,239 4/
2003	645,587	477,523	120,333	47,731 6/
2004 5/	593,000	431,000	100,517	61,483 6/

1/ Other - composed of self consumption, loss and discarded citrus

2/ Other - including purchase by Jeju Provincial Government

3/ Other - including purchase by Central Government for Aid to North Korea

4/ Other - including 1/, 2/, 3/, exports, and military consumption

5/ Preliminary

6/ Other – including exports, military consumption, and North Korea Aid

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

**Korea: Citrus Greenhouse Production Situation**

Year	Area (HA)	Production (MT)	Gross Income (Mil. Won)	Household	Price (Won/Kg)
1997	554.2	27,461	85,077	1,762	3,098
1998	554	26,812	61,900	1,763	2,309
1999	545	28,129	64,700	1,646	2,300
2000	567	27,655	68,200	1,777	2,466
2001	512	27,158	69,300	1,546	2,550
2002	516	27,046	64,639	1,573	2,390
2003	462	26,620	73,600	1,422	2,767
2004	430	25,900	68,600	1,323	2,648
2005 1/	410	24,200	N/A	1,323	N/A

1/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

**Korea: Purchasing Price of Processing Tangerine Oranges**

(Korean Won/kg)

Year	Price
1995	220
1996	220
1997	100
1998	100
1999	220
2000	100
2001 1/	220
2002 2/	100
2003	100
2004	100

1/ 100 Korean Won for compensation for discarding fruit at farms and for purchase for processing

180 Korean Won for government purchase for North Korea Aid and processing

2/ 100 Korean Won for purchase for processing

200 Korean Won for government purchase of 97,000 MT to remove fruit from fresh market

Source: Jeju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

**Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production**

(Unit: 1,000 MT, Ratio: Percent)

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus	Ratio
1990	1,765	493	30.4
1995	2,150	615	28.6
1996	2,003	480	24.0
1997	2,330	693	29.7
1998	2,022	544	26.9
1999	2,229	639	28.0
2000	2,249	564	23.0
2001	2,284	646	28.0
2002	2,418	789	32.0
2003	2,275	632	27.0
2004	2,411	584	24.0

Source: National Agricultural Quality Service

**Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption**

Year	Total Fruits	Total Citrus 1/	Local Citrus Only
1999	55.7 Kg	13.8 Kg	13.3 Kg
2000	58.4 Kg	14.0 Kg	11.9 Kg
2001	59.2 Kg	15.5 Kg	13.5 Kg
2002	58.8 Kg	15.5 Kg	13.3 Kg
2003	55.8 Kg	16.0 Kg	13.0 Kg
2004	N/A	16.5 Kg	N/A

1/ Including imported oranges

Source: Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Forestry &amp; Korea Rural Economic Institute

## Tariff

On July 1, 1997, Korea liberalized the fresh orange market. Since then, Korea has applied tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota imported oranges and other citrus in Korea's Uruguay Round Country Schedule. In 2004, tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota for fresh oranges have become equal at 50 percent. Tariffs below will continue to be imposed on fresh orange and other citrus imports until the Doha Development Agenda discussion concludes.

### Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Orange

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	57,020	50	50

### Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus

(Unit: MT, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.20.1000, HS 0805.20.9000, HS 0805.90.0000

### Korea: Monthly Orange Imports

(Unit: MT)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr 1/	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
'05	7277	15050	34432	26987								
'04	14077	24752	49159	43148	14479	1147	575	1466	1652	2339	1384	3266
'03	13231	16006	36442	34161	20644	7371	3710	3208	2238	2621	802	4481
'02	4673	8469	27190	24865	17323	5643	2586	1996	2111	1066	865	4866
'01	5140	11895	17378	32655	14450	2671	1474	1087	1510	1685	588	446
'00	2389	13041	14524	23407	20861	5230	6846	2284	2297	3167	1351	3742
'99	792	633	2076	2943	7269	3261	94	337	1044	426	115	11863

1/ As of April 26, 2005

Source: Korea Customs Service and National Plant Quarantine Service

## Trade Matrix

## Import Matrix for Oranges

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>MY 2003/04 (Oct. 03 - Sep. 04)</b>		<b>MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 – Feb. 05)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	150,818	133,221	25,343	24,301
<b>Others</b>				
South Africa	4,087	3,398	3,485	2,975
New Zealand	21	28	75	97
Australia	370	325	415	391
PRC	30	28	30	28
Chile	33	33	0	0
<b>Total for Others</b>	4,541	3,812	3,975	3,463
<b>Grand Total</b>	155,359	137,033	29,318	27,764

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for Lemon

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Lemon (0805.50.10)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2003/04 (Oct. 03 - Sep. 04)		MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 – Feb. 05)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	3,686	4,093	1,607	1,967
Others				
New Zealand	61	76	0	0
Australia	0	1	0	0
<b>Total for Others</b>	61	77	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	3,747	3,503	1,607	1,967

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for Grapefruit

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Grapefruit (0805.40)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>MY 2003/04 (Oct. 03 - Sep. 04)</b>		<b>MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 – Feb. 05)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	2,127	2,018	464	686
<b>Others</b>				
<b>Total for Others</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	2,013	1,871	2,008	1,922

Source: Korea Customs Service



## Export Matrix for Korean Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.20.10/20/90) Unit: MT & U\$1,000				
Exports for	MY 2003/04 (Oct. 03 - Sep. 04)		MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 – Feb. 05)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	10	9	10	8
Others				
Russia	1,925	691	199	119
Canada	5,089	2,911	4,245	4,072
Japan	213	413	369	736
Hong Kong	19	28	30	46
Guam	132	348	68	124
Indonesia	107	54	226	130
Malaysia	0	0	147	136
PRC	516	105	4	8
Taiwan	8	7	9	10
Singapore	0	0	111	113
Others	4	16	20	33
<b>Total for Others</b>	8,013	4,573	5,428	5,527
<b>Grand Total</b>	8,023	4,582	5,438	5,535

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for FOJC

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: MT & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2003/04 (Oct. 03 - Sep. 04)		MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 – Feb. 05)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	9,361	12,759	3,238	3,712
Others				
Brazil	28,676	35,083	10,097	10,245
Australia	272	342	129	196
Israel	71	97	15	19
Hong Kong	36	77	0	0
Swiss	6	90	1	23
Belgium	37	51	0	0
Netherlands	20	29	3	5
Canada	28	52	13	26
Germany	7	37	0	0
Italy	3	21	0	0
Other	3	10	8	10
<b>Total for Others</b>	29,159	35,889	10,266	10,524
<b>Grand Total</b>	38,520	48,648	13,504	14,236

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Export Matrix for FOJC

Export Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)</b>			<b>Unit: MT &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
<b>Exports for</b>	<b>MY 2003/04 (Oct. 03 - Sep. 04)</b>		<b>MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 – Feb. 05)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	14	23	5	4
<b>Others</b>				
Spain	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	7	3	0	0
Japan	0	0	88	160
Indonesia	3	8	0	0
PRC	91	97	15	15
Panama	2	4	2	4
Guam	2	2	0	0
Mongolia	25	13	0	0
Other	1	3	*	3
<b>Total for Others</b>	131	130	105	182
<b>Grand Total</b>	145	153	110	186

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate**

(Unit: Korean Won/1U\$)

Month	2003	2004	2005
January	1179.46	1184.64	1038.32
February	1191.27	1166.96	1022.69
March	1233.68	1166.33	1007.28
April	1231.51	1150.81	998.0 1/
May	1200.14	1177.01	
June	1194.07	1158.54	
July	1181.55	1158.12	
August	1178.32	1158.96	
September	1166.03	1147.80	
October	1166.04	1143.52	
November	1185.21	1090.10	
December	1192.85	1051.44	

1/ April 26 spot rate

Source: Korea Industrial Bank

## Price Table

**Korea: Monthly Average Wholesale Auction Prices for Tangerines**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Jan.	986	1,781	725	1,404
Feb.	1,338	2,057	975	1,613
Mar.	1,647	2,739	1,331	1,994
Apr.	1,433	3,700 1/	1,261	3,400 1/
May - September: N/A				
Oct.	1,352	-	1,211	-
Nov.	895	-	722	-
Dec.	1,032	-	841	-

Note: Price on a 15-Kilogram box basis except for price on a 10-Kilogram box in March & April 2005

1/ April 25 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Greenhouse Tangerine**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Feb.	2,480	-	1,900	-
Mar.	3,185	3,732	2,474	2,960
Apr.	3,765	4,100 1/	2,742	3,400 1/
May	5,512		4,192	
Jun.	5,181		4,212	
Jul.	4,841		3,830	
Aug.	4,453		3,308	
Sep.	4,375		3,817	
Oct.	3,415		2,373	
Nov.	2,189		1,378	

Note: Price on a 5-kilogram box basis

1/ April 25 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Retail Prices for Tangerine, Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits, Approximately 100 gram per fruit)

<b>Year Month</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% Changes to the previous year</b>
Jan	1,549	1,897	2,333	+22
Feb	1,312	2,050	2,874	+40
Mar	1,281	2,426	3,579	+47
Apr	1,320	3,210	5,099	+58
May	-	2,766	-	-
June - September: N/A				
Oct	3,860	2,896	-	-24
Nov	2,491	2,231	-	-10
Dec	2,085	1,851	-	-11

Prices for high quality

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Average Retail Prices for Imported Oranges, Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

<b>Year Month</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>% Changes to the previous year</b>
Jan	7,122	6,900	7,429	+7
Feb	6,329	6,646	7,432	+11
Mar	6,699	6,982	7,919	+13
Apr	7,228	6,725	8,499	+26
May	7,437	6,595	-	-11
Jun	6,676	6,534	-	-2
Jul	5,861	6,989	-	+19
Aug	6,120	7,744	-	+26
Sep	6,331	8,025	-	+26
Oct	6,806	8,018	-	+17
Nov	7,350	7,611	-	+3
Dec	7,317	7,453	-	+1

Prices for high quality

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation



**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Valencia**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
April	-	-	-	-
May	1616	-	1,472	-
Jun.	1,616	1,785	1,452	1,533
Jul.	1,658	2,288	1,512	1,839
Aug.	1,890	2,829	1,722	2,515
Sep.	1,967	2,512	1,722	2,153
Oct.	2,005	2,222	1,825	1,825
Nov.	1,944	1,927	-	1,487
Dec.	1,597	1,990	-	871

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic & Imported Oranges**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	Imported Navel		Korean Orange 1/	
	High	Medium	High	Medium
Jan. 04	1,940	1,833	8,203	6,087
Feb. 04	1,789	1,678	7,118	5,274
Mar. 04	2,046	1,944	7,290	5,469
Apr. 04	1,714	1,515	7,083	5,115
May 04	1,333	979	6,795	4,929
Jun. 04	1,256	788	5,699	3,810
Jul. 04	1,250	583	6,167	-
Sep. 04	1,706	1,250	-	-
Oct. 04	2,107	1,885	-	-
Nov. 04	1,927	1,487	-	-
Dec. 04	2,335	2,064	7,226	5,512
Jan. 05	1,966	1,827	6,853	5,120
Feb. 05	2,036	1,839	6,437	4,770
Mar. 05	2,047	1,604	5,673	4,358
Apr. 05 2/	2,417	2,028	5,000	4,333

1/ Hallabong variety

2/ April 25 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Lemon**

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2004	2005	2004	2004
Jan.	37,500	42,600	30,000	32,841
Feb.	37,500	40,524	30,000	-
Mar.	37,500	30,963	30,000	-
Apr.	40,577	43,500 1/	33,077	-
May	42,500	-	35,000	-
Jun.	49,519	-	39,327	-
Jul.	63,981	-	52,574	-
Aug.	54,808	-	39,077	-
Sep.	51,250	-	34,792	-
Oct.	52,500	-	41,923	-
Nov.	55,577	-	45,096	-
Dec.	49,722	-	42,222	-

1/ April 25 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Grapefruit**

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2003	2004	2005
Jan.	24,000	22,196	49,220
Feb.	25,318	23,792	44,381
Mar.	28,615	27,000	40,352
Apr.	37,827	27,000	39,000 1/
May	43,500	33,577	-
Jun.	35,460	36,000	-
Jul.	28,704	33,926	-
Aug.	35,000	31,654	-
Sep.	35,000	30,000	-
Oct.	35,000	31,423	-
Nov.	-	33,192	-
Dec.	30,346	44,778	-

1/ April 25 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market